

## Steady Stream of Men to be Sent to Aid of Britain

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The following official statement has been given by Sir Robert Borden:

"During the past week the government have continuously had under consideration the organization of the second contingent. The prime minister, the acting minister of militia, and a sub-committee of the privy council had a lengthy conference on Saturday with Col. Gwatkin, chief of the general staff, and Col. Denison, adjutant-general, respecting the following questions:

"1. The defence of Canada against probable attack by land or sea.

"2. The training, organization, equipment and despatch of further expeditionary forces.

"There is no question about the officers and men available. Many thousands throughout Canada are eager for an opportunity to go to the front. The response to the call of duty throughout the country has been most inspiring.

"Two considerations must be taken into account in connection with the despatching of further expeditionary forces:

"(a) The provision of rifles, guns, ammunition and other equipment; and

"(b) The inability of the British government to receive further contingents and give them the necessary final training, having regard to the enormous forces which are being organized and trained on the British Islands.

"All these and other matters were discussed at length and after the conference the following conclusions were announced by the prime minister:

"The first concern of the Canadian government is the defence of our own territory, including our ports and harbours. For this purpose about eight thousand men are now under arms in Canada and are serving on garrison or outpost duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At important points on both coasts defences have been mounted. Other coast and harbor defences, the nature of which is not desirable to publish, have also been prepared. The expert military advisers of the government advise that this force could be very rapidly increased, from the active militia at a few hours' notice, and they consider that every reasonable safeguard against successful attack has been provided.

"As to the organization and despatch of further contingents, the following conclusions have been reached:

"1. From the present time until the end of the war, or as long as the war office shall deem it advisable, Canada will keep continuously in training and under arms (in addition to the 8,000 heretofore mentioned) 30,000 men.

"2. As soon as arms, guns, etc., can be provided for a force of 10,000 men, that force will be despatched to Great Britain, as the first instalment of a second army force. Thereupon additional men will be enlisted, so as to keep the number under training continuously at 30,000. This process will continue from time to time; that is to say, as soon as each force of 10,000 is armed, equipped and despatched, another force of 10,000 will be enlisted to take its place, and to bring the number in training up to 30,000.

"3. It is anticipated the first force of 10,000 men will be despatched in December, and thereafter at regular intervals similar forces will be continuously sent, followed as rapidly as they can be armed and equipped.

"4. Including the forces on garrison and outpost duty, we shall thus have under arms or in training about 40,000 men in Canada, and until the end of war or until the war office advises that further expeditionary forces are not needed, a steady stream of reinforcements will go forward

from our shores to the seat of war.

"5. If the expected communication from the war office should make any modification in the above arrangement necessary, that modification will be announced later.

"6. The government is advised by its military advisers that it will be impossible to supply arms, etc., on a larger scale than that laid down in these reports.

"7. Pending advice from the war office as to the composition of the second contingent, which have not been received, 20,000 will be immediately enlisted and the organization and training of infantry units will be proceeded with throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Victoria.

"8. As soon as the expected instructions arrive from the war office, immediate arrangements will be made for enlisting such cavalry, artillery, engineers and administrative units as the war office may advise.

"9. The organization of these units and the forces contemplated by these proposals will be under the direction of officers commanding divisions and military districts, and will be carried out by them."

## AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES NOW NEARLY MILLION AND HALF

London, Oct. 16.—The Chronicle has received from a correspondent in Holland, who has lately been in Berlin, the following despatch:

"The authorities in Berlin estimate the total losses in France and Belgium up to date as more than 700,000 men. This does not include their losses on their eastern frontier, which they estimate at more than 150,000."

"They also acknowledged that Austrian losses exceeded 500,000. Official reports which have been published only concern a portion of Prussian losses in France."

"No official figures have been published regarding the losses of troops from Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony or Hagenover."

"From this evidence the Austro-German losses approximate 1,350,000. This figure covers killed, wounded and missing, and of course, includes all prisoners."

## MUST FIGHT TO DEATH BEFORE FINAL PEACE CAN COME

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 15.—The slaughter in the European war must continue for a long time in order to establish ultimate peace, said Dr. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, in an interview today. Dr. Hall said peace at the present time would mean nothing more than an armistice and that trouble would soon start anew.

"A drawn battle with the balance of power just even," said Dr. Hall, "would not explode but strengthen the horrible fallacy that long standing armies are the best guarantee of peace. We might reason from the custom at Eton, Harrow and Rugby, where the boys fight until they know who can whip whom, and that is the best basis of order."

## WILL RAISE A PATRIOTIC FUND

The Lacombe Patriotic Association is making arrangements to hold a patriotic rally on a date yet to be announced. It is expected that Premier Sifton, H. B. Bennett and other well known public men will make addresses in the interest of the patriotic fund.

It is very necessary that a fund be raised at the present time for the aid of dependent wives and children of those Canadians who are offering their lives in defence of the Empire, and it is expected that such a meeting will arouse enthusiastic support.

## Alberta Government Will Protect Borrowers

While the banks have been the subject of a great deal of criticism ever since the financial stringency set in, they are not the only "kings of finance" who are fairly bringing themselves within range of public criticism.

The banks always have the excuse for any hardship they place upon their customers that they are operating with the money of depositors, whose interests must always be protected at any and every cost.

The action of the banks has been on the avowed principle of "safety first." The loan companies are not in the same position as the banks. They are, or are supposed to be, operating with their own money and only lend on absolute security.

If, therefore, they use methods of extortion they cannot shelter themselves from public criticism by any plea of the protection of innocent third parties. The following letter from a loan company to a client throws a lurid light on the action taken by at least some of the loan companies, and the letter of Premier Sifton to the company shows what the views of the government of Alberta are in regard to their responsibilities in the matter:

"Dear Sir:—We have your letter of the 26th inst. regarding renewal of your loan. The company is willing to renew for a further term of three or five years at the advanced rate of 9 per cent., as on account of the present financial conditions they can easily four out all their money at this or a higher rate of interest."

"The Extension Agreement will be \$10.00."

"Kindly let us know for what term you would like the renewal of your loan. The company is willing to renew for a further term of three or five years at the advanced rate of 9 per cent., as on account of the present financial conditions they can easily four out all their money at this or a higher rate of interest."

"We will prepare papers and forward to you for your signature."

"Yours truly,"

"Edmonton, October 14, 1914."

"Gentlemen:—A letter of yours, of which copy is hereto attached, has accidentally been placed in my hands."

"Will you kindly draw the attention of those in authority in connection with your Loan Company to the fact that careful examination will be made of transactions similar to the one outlined in your letter, and if it is found that any Loan Company doing business in the Province of Alberta makes use of the present war conditions for the purpose of renewing loans for long terms at advanced rates of interest, you may rest assured that means will be found to prevent those particular Loan Companies from doing any further business in the Province of Alberta."

"Yours very truly,"

"ARTHUR L. SIFTON."

## ALBERTA ARMY INTACT READY TO FIGHT ON

Washington, Oct. 16.—The proclamation posted in Ottawa and announcing the withdrawal of the Belgian government, to French soil, has been received by cable at the Belgian legation.

The text follows:

"Citizens: For about two and a half months the Belgian soldiers have been defending, foot by foot, the great fortress of Belgium, the fate of their country. The enemy certainly expected to annihilate our army in Antwerp, but a retreat in which order and dignity have been irretrievably lost, has successfully failed this hope, and has assured us the conservation of military forces which will continue to fight without respite for this most just and noble cause. At this moment these forces are operating in the direction of our southern frontier, where they are supported by the

allies. Thanks to their valorous co-operation, the victory of justice is certain. Notwithstanding the sacrifices already endured by the Belgian nation with a courage equalled by its magnitude, a new trial is added by the present circumstances.

In order not to serve the plans of the invaders, it is important that the Belgian government should temporarily establish its seat in a place from which it may, in contact with our army on the side with France and England on the other, continue to exercise and to assure the continuance of the national sovereignty. For this reason, the government is leaving Brussels with a grateful remembrance of the welcome which this city has given it.

The government will be temporarily established at Havre, where the noble friendship of the French republic has offered our government, with the fullness of its sovereign rights, the entire exercise on its authority and also of its duties.

"Citizens: This momentary order, which our patriotism must accept, will have, we are sure, its prompt revenge. The Belgian administration will continue to operate in full measure as far as the local circumstances permit. It depends upon your good judgment, your patriotism. On your part, you may count upon our entire self-devotion, upon the gallantry of our army, and upon the support of the allies to hasten the hour of mutual deliverance."

"Our beloved country, so odiously betrayed and so odiously treated by one of the powers who had solemnly promised to guarantee her neutrality, has excited a growing admiration in the whole world. Thanks to the union, the courage and the sacrifice of all her children, she will remain worthy of this admiration, which sustains her today. Tomorrow she will emerge from her trials greater and more beautiful, having suffered for justice and for the honor of civilization."

"We live free and independent Belgium!"

"(Signatures of all the ministers.)"

## BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IS NOW ESTABLISHED IN TOWN OF HAVRE

Havre, Oct. 16.—All the members of the Belgian cabinet have arrived here with the exception of Premier Charles de Broqueville, who remained with King Albert for a consultation after the other ministers had left Ostend.

The premier, who is a minister of war, was expected later in the day. The French legation came with the others and continues its routine duties. Some of the best public buildings in the city have been placed at the disposal of the Belgian officials, who number 250. The official party was escorted by 125 gendarmes. Celestin Henneion, former prefect of police of Paris, who has been in charge of the Belgian police, has been permitted to enter the service, has been appointed to the duties of looking after the security of the Belgian government here.

## RUSSIANS ARE NOW ENGAGED ALONG A VAST BATTLEFRONT

Petrograd, Oct. 16.—The closest secrecy is maintained regarding the operations of the Russian army in Poland. The same policy is adopted, as was done in Galicia a week ago. It is officially admitted that the Russian army is engaged along a vast battlefield in Poland, opposing the combined Austrian-German armies. The magnitude of this readers' inspection of portions of the operations in Galicia. The general staff is convinced that a well-perfect system of German espionage exists, permitting the immediate transmission to the security of significant troop move-

ments, which has greatly aided the German war office.

Hence the statement issued by the Petrograd war office warns people that practically nothing will be announced until a decisive turn of the conflict. The general staff admits that the enemy's forces total nearly one million men, composed of the Austrian army reorganized after its defeat in Galicia, and 12 German army corps. It is estimated that Russia has concentrated a still more impressive force, probably 25 Russian army corps, totaling about \$1,150,000 men.

## PORTUGAL ABOUT TO STEP IN TOO

While Portugal has not yet declared war against Germany, a partial mobilization has been given order for. Europe's youngest republic is preparing for all eventualities, and she may soon be expected to have her army in the field on the side of the allies.

This determination on the part of Lisbon is not unexpected by those who have followed the career of this brave little country, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest ally of England, the first alliance being formed in 1387, when King John I. of Portugal married the granddaughter of King Edward III. of England. Significant reports come from the banks of the Tagus to the effect that the German minister to Portugal and other Germans resident in Lisbon will quit the Republic's capital immediately. Able to place over 140,000 men in the field, gallant little Portugal cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance to the allies—most of all to Great Britain, in South Africa, where the Portuguese colonies adjoin those of Germany.

## BLACKFALDS ITEMS

The Blackfalds creamery changed hands Saturday last at the auctioneer's hammer, when Mr. Douglas Gregson was declared the highest bidder and purchaser. Should the new proprietor decide on reopening the building as a butter and cheese factory, he will have the hearty approval of all the people in the community.

On Sunday, Nov. 1st, anniversary services will be held in the Presbyterian church. The special preacher for the occasion will be the Rev. D. K. Grant, M.A., Olds. The ladies of the congregation have undertaken to do some artistic decorations, and as Mr. Grant is recognized as one of our ablest preachers in Western Canada, there are certain to be large audiences at both morning and evening service. Liberal offerings are requested on behalf of the church fund.

The committee of the Patriotic Fund met on Tuesday and appointed collectors for the Blackfalds district. We urge all who can to contribute something each month to this most deserving fund. A little help from everybody will help to swell the grand total. There are some people who treat this matter with indifference. We are so far away from the war and the awful poverty and suffering does not seem to strike home to them. Just put yourselves in the place of the poor people in Belgium who have lost everything. Surely they are worthy of our charity and kindly consideration. Now boys, dip down. We want your practical sympathy. Drop the cynical smile and treat the matter with a serious spirit. Be loyal to the country that supplies you with a living and let us all help, to the best of our ability, to support the authorities that are the crisis of our empire's history. The following gentlemen will gladly receive your subscription:—what ever you can afford to give—W. Waghorn, postmaster; Roy H. Frost, J. G. Brown, George Law, John McKay, the secretary, Mr. Addie.

## Summary of Late War News

The great battle between the allied forces and the enemy goes on with unabated fury, but no far as can be judged from the contradictory dispatches coming through either side, is gaining any material advantage.

English news dispatches make sweeping claims of annihilating successes. German advices assert continued progress and Russian telegrams report great victories, but well defined intentions to support these various contentions is lacking and the real facts appear to be that in neither the eastern nor western arenas of the war has the tide yet turned decisively.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TO TAKE BELGIANS

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 15.—A meeting of the executive of the Eastern Townships Immigration Society was held for the purpose of discussing means for providing in the eastern townships for a certain number of Belgians.

It was felt that a thousand people or more of the agricultural class could and homes during the winter, or permanently in the eastern townships and it was thought that many farmers, particularly in the rural parts, would be glad to receive one or more Belgians and provide them a home for the winter, receiving in return such service as they would be able to give. The details of this scheme would have to be carefully worked out, but it was felt that it was practical.

The executive of the society will seek an interview in a few days with the Quebec government to discuss the matter further.

## Local News Items

On Friday last H. Cramer, of Clive, was struck by a car driven by George Storey, and providentially escaped without serious injury. The accident happened in front of the Day Block, Barnett Ave., and the injured man was immediately taken into Dr. Hynd's office, where an examination showed that beyond a very serious bruise he was not badly injured and no complications are anticipated. It appears that Mr. Cramer was starting to cross the street and attempting to let a load of hay pass, and the same load obscured him from Mr. Storey, who was coming up behind. Fortunately the car was not moving rapidly. That in seven years this is the first accident in Lacombe speaks well either for the automobile owners or the watchfulness of our citizens.

During the last month or two, Mr. J. B. McBride, secretary of the Lacombe & Blindman Valley Electric Railway Company, has had several interviews with Premier Sifton, and the premier has promised him well as satisfaction with the construction work on the line. All the debts of the Company have been paid and everything is in shape to finish building the road next spring.

The passenger car has arrived from England and the Company has stored it at the C.P.R. car shops in Calgary. The steel has been rolled by the Algoma Company and shipped across the Great Lakes to Fort William, where it also will be stored till construction commences again. The progress of the company has been slow and steady, and compares favorably with other companies in the Province. The line could have been completed this fall, but owing to the tightness of money it would have been as too costly a rate to allow the proposition to be a business success. Mr. McBride left yesterday to meet with the directors in Winnipeg.



by Sometimes Yield Surprising

**ECZEMA ON FACE,  
SCALP AND HANDS**

Came Off In Scales. Itched Badly.  
Had to Tie Hands. Little Watery  
Pimples. Cuticura Soap and  
Ointment Completely Cured.

"My mother tried — and — and spent no end of money trying to get me better but it did no good. At last a friend from my mother's family told me of your medicine. My mother used them. We applied to your Ointment to my face, head and hands & it washed away the Ointment & gave me the scars big as my hands. But after six months had passed it was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Constance Jam: Maud.

"Your Ointment Oint and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin, itching, itchy scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, and all the skin troubles of the face, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single rub is often sufficient. Cures the Itch and Cures the Ointment are so good for the face and makes your face so white, so liberal free sample of each, with 50-cent bottle, and post-card to Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Long, D. Boston, U. S. A."

Likely Source of Information:

Sources of inspiration.  
 "What's the difference between a statesman and an orator?"  
 "One consults the lawbooks and the other the thesaurus." — Washington Star

It Came to be Placed Under 3

"Oh, yes; because all around me is so green!"—*Simulicissimus.*

### Do European States Pay Their

while, then she knocked. No response. She knocked again. Still no attention. Her curiosity could be controlled no longer. "Dodo!" she called in staccato tones, as she knocked once again. "Tain't me! it mamma!"

[illegible]

Gerald (in car)—Yes, I've just done 45 miles on a gallon.

Tramp—Lucky cove! An' I've just 'ad ter do 60 miles on a pint!—London Opinion.

**OR** We will send the above five pamphlets and our special booklet (12 pages) on "What Say the Scriptures about Hell," all post paid on receipt of 10 CENTS.

**International Bible Students Association**  
50 ALLOWAY AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Christians should read our

All Christians should read our pamphlets on:

- "Where are the dead?"
- "What is the Soul?"
- "How Jesus Preached to the Spirits in Prison."
- "The Rich Man in Hell."
- "Thieves in Paradise."

All Scripturally explained.

The above will be sent free post paid on request.

**OR** we will send the above **FOR** pamphlets and our special lectures at 2¢ (pages) on "What Day the Son Returned after Death," all post paid on receipt of 10¢ **REPLY**.

**International Bible Students Association**  
50 ALLOVAY AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.







## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### ALBERTA CATTLE SELL WELL IN TORONTO

From the Toronto press there comes the information that on October 6th there were sold at the Union Stock Yards of Toronto, by H. P. Kennedy & Co., commission salesmen, to the Toronto, Fowler Canadian Company, a car load of Alberta cattle for \$8.50 per cwt. In commenting upon same the press states that they were a fine sample of the kind of cattle that Alberta is capable of producing, and were said to be as fine a load as have been seen on the market during the present year. While the price was not the highest for the season it was the top price paid on that day.

The same report states that the firm of H. P. Kennedy & Co. sold Alberta butcher cattle as high as 54c, and light stockers from Alberta at 61c. With feed so plentiful as it now is throughout the central portion of this province stocker cattle should not be going eastward.

### ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN FROM CANADA

Col. Mason, a prominent military and business man of Toronto, has published a very forceful letter insisting upon the organization in Canada a force of 100,000 men for the conflict. He refers convincingly to the need of such a force. He tells his readers the real meaning of war.

The people of Canada are ready to respond to the call as soon as it is given. They realize that Canada will not do its duty to the empire until at least 100,000 men and probably more than that are sent to the front. They are prepared to answer the summons to duty as soon as it comes. It has not come yet. The Western Globe some weeks ago, referring to Winston Churchill's speech, pointed out that if Canada kept pace with Britain, it would have to place 150,000 men in the field in the next six months.

Colonel Mason makes a strong argument when he points out that the voluntary system is on trial. Here is what he says:

"Here, as in Britain, the voluntary system of defence is on its trial. If it fails, compulsory military service becomes necessary for public protection. Our Canadian and Imperial interests are too great, our whole British fabric too vast, to depend upon a patriotism for defence which fails in the supreme hour. Such has not proved the case in England as yet, and if the hundred thousand volunteers reported in Canada by the militia department some time ago as available are rapidly prepared and sent to the front, it will not be the case here.

"May I once more respectfully and earnestly urge that active enlistment, continuous training, renewed mobilization, be put in operation with a definite view to placing this Canadian army upon fields where Canadian liberty is as truly being fought for as British liberty was in the great battles of the past upon land and sea."

### GERMAN FAILURE.

Regrettable in some respects as is the fall of the great city of Scheldt, undue importance must not be attached to the occupation of Antwerp by the enemy. A glance at the telegrams of the week-end will show that a vast amount of shipping was blown up—the object, of course, being a double one, viz.: (1) to deprive

the enemy of the means of blockading transport, and (2) to block the Scheldt by means of the wrecks. By this time the enemy approaches the Belgian coast and he will find the coast defended of all craft capable of serving a serious hostile purpose. Such craft will either have been taken across the North Sea to the friendly harbours of England or will have been scuttled or blown up. If he finds anything in harbor larger than a dinghy, it will be evidence of a criminal—or, rather, insane—over-sight on the part of the Belgians.

The bands of the enemy played martial music as his worn-out legions entered the gates of Antwerp. But a failure of drums and trumpets, while it deafens the ear, does not deafen the reason to the calamitous results that have accrued to Germany as a consequence of her present barbarian invasion of civilization. The colonial empire she has built up with such painstaking care is gone. The mercantile marine built up with similar laborious pains to serve those colonies has vanished from the ocean. The navy built up with such pains since the Kaiser, in 1895, uttered the historic words: "Our future is on the water," lies at anchor, "hotted up" in harbor, with the navy of the Old Empire lying outside ready for action. Britain commands the empire of the sea, and many a decade must yet run by before she relinquishes her supremacy of centuries.

Failure has characterized the whole German military scheme. The plan, as we now know, was to crush France by a lightning coup, then to hurry eastward to strike at Russia, and then having disposed of the enemy on west and east—to cross the sea and strike a deadly blow at Britain. The whole scheme has been marked by catastrophic failure. There has been no Sedan, no Metz-Fort de France, and the German empire is fighting for its life leagues and leagues from the Porte St. Denis, while from the east the Russian hordes, in flooding the east of Germany, are inflicting a humiliating defeat. The fury of the German attack on Antwerp was primarily due to a hideous consciousness of this awful failure, for now at war, the breath of life to the German empire. It drew its first breath in the blood-stinking fumes of 1870, and with the vanishing of its military prestige it will totter and collapse.

### PROPOSES AN ARMY TO GROW GRAIN.

The correspondent of a Montreal newspaper suggests that the Canadian government should call for ten, twenty, a hundred or two hundred thousand volunteers to swear to serve the country in the wheat fields of the Northwest; the government to quarter them as seems most advisable in the different centres, to train them during the coming winter months in grain growing, etc., and in the spring to place this army of men on government lands with experienced farmers in charge over every section of so many farms who would be at the call of the men when required.

This proposition is systematizing the "back to the land" campaign in earnest, and the belief of the writer that wonderful results would be accomplished is deserving of consideration. Some of the probable results of such a movement he thus enumerates:

It would solve to a large extent the question of unemployment. The "back to the land" movement would be powerfully aided and, so far as Canada was concerned, accomplished. Every man so placed would have the effect of lowering the cost of living. The Dominion would reap immense material benefits and the designation "farmer" would come into just recognition at last as the proudest calling in which a man can engage.

All these are good arguments and are commended to the consideration of the government in the intervals of dispatching armed contingents to the fighting front of war.

The undertaking is an enormous one, not to be brought about without much work and planning. It would at once involve the temporary expenditure of many millions of dollars. The lands dealt with, however, would be greatly increased in value and more readily taken up for per-

manent settlement after the war than the idle of immigration once more sets in this direct direction. Then the sale of crops, cattle and horses and other live stock would go far toward paying the total cost if it did not actually leave a profit on even one year's transaction.

Whether the war be long or short, there must be a great shortage in the world's supply of provisions and other farm products. Millions of men are consumers who were producers. Standing crops are destroyed. Cattle cannot be harvested to what were great producing centres.

No country is in a better position than Canada to make an enormous increase in her production. It may seem like a dream to make a national effort to double or quadruple our wheat, oats, eggs, butter, meats, horses and cattle, to make of Canada a great farm, but it is not impossible to certain that it cannot be realized. There is danger of want and unemployment. Could not the situation be dealt with nationally?

### COL. STEELE SAYS CANADA'S MILITARY SYSTEM IS A FARCE

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—An address on Canada's present military situation was given last night by Col. S. H. Steele, D.O.C., at a meeting in the Convocation Hall of Manitoba College, to encourage the organization of the projected emergency regiment.

Colonel Steele said Canada had never been properly prepared to meet any foe since 1812, when every man knew how to handle a rifle. Now the need was upon them urgently, the first thing they had to do was to appoint officers. The principle of selecting officers the colonel did not consider satisfactory, generally, but in the case of university corps, the type of men composing it would be safeguarded, and would be safe-guarded against unwise selection. He declared he wanted to emphasize the importance of discipline.

Discussing the various military systems of the different countries now at war, Col. Steele declared that the British volunteer system had not been a success. If England had had a million trained men ready to rush to the continent the present plight of Belgium would have been prevented from the lightning march toward Paris. As to the necessity of training, the soldier needed six months' thorough training before he could take the field in modern warfare. The Canadian first contingent, while the men were of the best type as regards physique and intelligence and could be made into good soldiers, quicker than most men, was not, in his opinion, anything like ready to take the field against the trained armies of Germany. Col. Steele thought that while the British army was better, it was more than equal to any army in the world in general efficiency.

Turning to the Canadian position, Colonel Steele said that Canada had a voluntary military system that was a farce. Every regiment had to take fifty per cent. of new recruits each year, which was unfortunate in the highest degree. The Canadian, in time of peace, seemed to prefer baseness to rifle practice. The Canadian was always ready to go to war when the call came, but the trouble was that he had not been trained in time of peace and consequently his willingness could not be put to service at the moment it was needed."

### A TEUTONIC BOYCOTT.

The Paris Figaro comments on the bombardment by the Germans of President Poincaré's country home at Sampigny, in the Meuse department. It concludes that there is certainly something rotten, some profound derangement, in the brains of those capable of such an act, which is in the form of the monstrous perversion of domesticity, which is named "Sadism." Forty years of insolent triumph, a kind of saturation in the most vulgar satisfactions, have unhinged the intellect of Germany. The whole race is affected with Sadism to a degree never before known to history.

The Paris paper recommends

that the Germans be completely ostracized by civilization. It says that German music and government should not be employed; that there should be no instruction in German at the schools and universities; that there should be no more performances of German music or plays at the opera and the theatres, and that the newspapers and magazines should decline all contributions offered them by Germans. Nor can it be gainsaid that when we consider the present temper of Europe it is quite possible that The Figaro's suggestion that Germans should thus be "sent to Coventry" may yet be carried into effect. In the incredibly short space of two months Germany has succeeded in making herself the most hated and despised nation in the world. The fact is, amply proved by a perusal of the world's press—from Spain to Sweden, from England to Japan, and from Canada to Paraguay. Never, it may be boldly asserted, since the days of the Vandals have any people been held in such universal detestation as are the Germans of today.

### THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—  
Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—  
Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

Inspector of Legal Offices.



### How You Would Enjoy

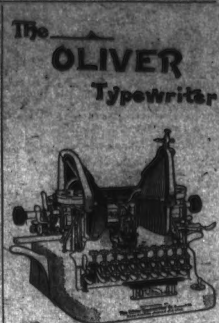
some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

### The Pioneer Meat Market

COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

### ESTRAY

Came to premises of C. Ball, northwest quarter of 30-39-26 W. 4 one young red cow with calf by side, branded on right side.



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

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## Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold.

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Has your morning cup of coffee a full rich flavor and delicate aroma? If not ask for Blue Ribbon coffee when giving your next order and notice the difference. You will be agreeably surprised. Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts all top grade—the best.



## CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA LIKE NEW PAGE OF HISTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The official information bureau today issued the first report of Bernard Pares, professor of Russian history and literature at the University of Liverpool, who was appointed by the British government to accompany the Russian armies in the field. The report follows:

"We reached Russian headquarters as the bugle sounded for evening prayer. The atmosphere here is one of complete simplicity and homeliness. Our small party includes several distinguished journalists from the more important Russian newspapers, as well as several eminent French, American and Japanese press representatives.

"We found the grand ducal train on a side line. It was spacious and comfortable, but the appointments were simple. We were received by the general, one of the youngest lieutenant-generals of the Russian army. He spoke very simply of military conditions, of the common task, and of belief in the full co-operation between the public and the press.

"The grand duke then entered. His light step, bright eye and imposing stature were well shown up by his easy cavalry uniform. Speaking to the newspaper men, the grand duke said he regretted he would not be able to show them all he would like. Absolute silence regarding military secrets dealing with the plan of campaign was essential to success. The grand duke then told his hearers that they would be sent to Lemberg.

"We were then invited to join the general staff for dinner, in their restaurant car. There were no formalities. A notice forbids handshaking in the restaurant under a fine of three pence. There were hardly any decorations worn by members of the party. There was no alcohol on the table, in accordance with the temperance edict of the grand duke and the chief of the general staff.

"The facilities given us are all that can be granted at the present state of operations. Today, Oct. 12, I visited several wounded prisoners from the Austrian front.

"These prisoners evidently felt nothing antagonistic. They struck me as simple men who had fulfilled their duty without either cringe or any distinctive national feeling.

"I spoke with several Russians who had been badly wounded in their first days of fighting, especially at Krassnik.

"All accounts agree that the Austrians never could put up resistance to the Russian bayonet charges. This was particularly noticeable in the late fighting. As one staid fellow put it:

"No, they don't charge us, we charge them and they clear out."

"I was most of all impressed by a frail lad of 20 years who looked a mere boy. He was not wounded and had been sent back simply because he was worn out by campaigning. He said to me:

"They are firing on my brother and not me. That is not right. I ought to be where they are all."

"One feels as if a great wave was rolling forward, driving these men on in united spirit. Most of these wounded men had been receiving attention for several weeks in hospitals behind the advancing army. There was one instance of a heroic sister of mercy carrying a wounded officer from the firing line. Most of the hospitals I visited had numerous staffs.

"In the second hospital, designed only for serious cases and admirably equipped with drugs, Roentgen apparatus and operating rooms, the sister of mercy, Nicholas, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, who for two years went through the full preparation, is working as a sister of mercy, under all ordinary discipline and all conditions of travel and work. Starting at the outbreak of the war, she was in time for the tremendous pressure of the great Austrian battles, when a hospital had to provide for 300 patients instead of the expected 200.

"All the arrangements in these hospitals, based on previous experience, were carried out under the most difficult conditions and with the minimum of immobility.

"Here, for instance, all the medicine chests were made for frequent transport. The table in

also of the travelling character and so on.

"The country aspect also was notable in an army bread factory which I visited. The bread is dried to a portable biscuit. It is also used to carry a much larger supply than if it were ordinary bread, as the difference between them in weight and space is great.

"The Emperor's visit to Vilna was a great surprise. He rode through the town unguarded. The streets were crowded and the reception given to His Majesty was most cordial. The upper classes in Vilna are composed mostly of Poles. There are several splendid Catholic churches and on the road to the station are gates with some revered Catholic images before which all passersby remove their hats.

"At the beginning of the war, the nearness of the enemy was felt with much anxiety, but now there is an atmosphere of work and assurance. The Grand Hotel and several public buildings are carried into hospitals where the Polish language largely is used.

"The Emperor visited all the chief hospitals and spoke to many of the wounded, distributing medals in such numbers that his supply ran short. His Majesty received a Jewish deputation and spoke with thanks of the sympathetic attitude of the Jews at this hour so solemn for Russia.

"The general feeling may be described as like a new page of history. Among the Poles, educated and uneducated, enthusiasm is general. This is all the more striking because in no circumstances could Vilna be considered as Polish. Vilna shows all the aspects of war conditions but the country around the town is being actively cultivated."

## GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS HUMBLE.

Nish, Serbia, Oct. 15.—In every alleyway and alley in Nish one can see groups of soldiers dressed in grotesque Austro-Hungarian uniforms. They are war prisoners, and are escorted to the public works by Serbian soldiers. This procession often is accompanied by a band of the defence force, little Serbian boys ten and twelve years old, armed with willow riding whips, proudly marching behind and fully alive to their importance and merit, which they endeavor to impress upon the public mind by singing patriotic songs. Most of the prisoners are of the Slav element of the Austro-Hungarian army. There are very few Germans among them. Many prisoners have expressed the desire, many have even sent official application to the authorities to enter the fighting ranks of the Serbian army in order to "deal out just retribution for the hardships we endured from German culture." A wounded Croatian officer, who succumbed, exclaimed before he died: "Long live the great Serbian King!"

## CHINESE INDIGNANT AT THE JAPANESE.

Peking, Oct. 10.—The government here was informed that a party of 30 Japanese occupied the stations of the Shan-Tung railway at Tsinan, the western terminus of the German owned railway, Wednesday. The foreign office, immediately upon receipt of this intelligence, delivered another protest to the Japanese legation demanding the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and asking for a reply. However, despite the ultimatum-like character of the Chinese note, it is admitted that China does not intend to fight. Also, at the solicitation of the government, which feared that otherwise the situation with Japan would be further complicated, the Germans have not fulfilled their threat to demolish the bridges. They had announced that this would be done unless China compelled the Japanese to withdraw from the railway. Meanwhile the Japanese are preparing to re-open traffic on the road.

The feeling here against the Japanese is becoming intense. The papers publish accounts of their alleged misbehavior with characteristic exaggeration. For example, a petition from the citizens of Wei-Hsien says: "The Japanese arrived here three days

ago, since when the misery sustained by the people is beyond description. The actual number here has not yet been ascertained, but the streets and the lanes are crowded with these dwarfs."

## TRIVIAL QUARREL RESULTS IN DEATH.

St. Catharines, Oct. 10.—Theodore Burgoyne, 19 years old, clerk in the St. Catharines branch of the Bank of Toronto, and a private in the 19th regiment, was shot dead by Frank Hartley, a member of the same regiment, outside the lock stony at Lock, Nias of the Welland Canal, where both men were on guard duty.

The shooting occurred after a trivial altercation, in the course of which Hartley suddenly raised his rifle and discharged it within a few feet of Burgoyne's face. The bullet entered the victim's eye, and he expired in a few minutes. Four other members of the guard who witnessed the murder disarmed Hartley and handed him roughly before he was formally placed under arrest. Hartley was brought to this city and lodged in the police station charged with murder.

Little is known of Hartley. He claims to be English by birth and to have spent some years in New York State. He joined the regiment a few weeks ago.

## THE GERMAN CAUSE IS UN- HOLY, DECLARES U. S. MEMBER.

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's neutrality proclamation was torn to shreds in the house when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, flayed the Germans, and expressed the opinion that God would visit defeat upon them.

"It is true that with respect to the present European war my view is that of a neutral," said Mr. Gardner. "I am entirely convinced that the German cause is unholy and, moreover, a menace to the principles of democracy. Furthermore, I believe the God of battles will visit defeat upon the Germans."

"But no matter which side wins, we must remember that since the beginning of time victorious nations have proved headstrong and high-handed. We must begin at once to reorganize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high-handedness when the day of necessity comes."

He stated his opinion that the United States is totally unprepared for any kind of war, and that the effect of the vast sums of money spent by Carnegie in his peace propaganda has been to blind Americans to the fact that their national security from a military point of view is undermined.

Representative Gardner also introduced a resolution providing for a commission to investigate the preparedness of the United States for war, either offensive or defensive.

"I simply cannot understand," said Mr. Gardner, "how any intelligent student of history can fail to see that we are impotent to defend ourselves, and to enforce the Monroe doctrine by moral suasion and financial might alone. The time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed, and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets cannot be stopped by bombast, nor powder vanquished by platitudes."

## SOUTH AFRICANS ARE RAL- LYING TO CAUSE OF BRIT- AIN.

Capetown, via London, Oct. 15.—As a result of Colonel Martie's rebellion in the northwest of the Cape provinces, General Louis Botha, premier of the union of South Africa, and commander of the troops of the union, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. General Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos, which are affiliated with regiments trained by union defence commandants. Commandants, field cornets

and burghers who served under General Botha in the South African war are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feeling, to fight alongside the English in defence of the empire for which twelve years ago they were in arms. This fact has had a marked effect on waverers, who are now flocking to General Botha's standard.

The other rebels within the union, having openly declared themselves, the government considers itself not obliged to deal gently with them, but out of consideration for certain Dutch people, even though they are not strong supporters of the government, has the line drawn at rebellion.

The government also is adopting stern measures by arresting prominent men who are suspected of sowing sedition, charging them with high treason. General Hertzog, who has been one of General Botha's most bitter opponents, has placed his services at the disposal of the premier.



## DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915—

Innisfail—  
Commencing:  
Tuesday, February 23rd  
Tuesday, May 25th  
Tuesday, August 31st  
Tuesday, November 2nd  
Lacombe—  
Wednesday, February 24th  
Wednesday, May 26th  
Wednesday, September 1st  
Wednesday, November 3rd  
Pine Lake—  
Thursday, March 2nd  
Tuesday, June 1st  
Tuesday, October 5th  
Red Deer—  
Tuesday, February 16th  
Tuesday, April 20th  
Tuesday, June 15th  
Tuesday, October 19th  
Tuesday, December 7th  
Alma—  
Thursday, March 4th  
Thursday, June 3rd  
Thursday, October 7th  
Tuesday, November 30th.

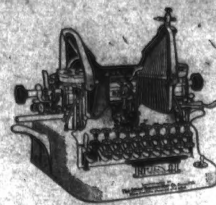
Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October, 1914.  
J. D. HUNT,  
Deputy Attorney General.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.  
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Bed, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Got my prices before buying.  
O. BOUDE, Nanton St.

## HORRORS OF WAR.

What is the war about? Few know or understand. Our book, "The Nations of Europe," gives the causes and issues of the greatest of all wars, magnificently illustrated. Everybody wants to know why industry, commerce, finance, shipping, mail and every activity all over the world has been instantly stopped. Agents send the cost mailing outfit; retail \$1.50; big commissions—Home Publishing House, Box 94, St. John, N.B.



## Reasons Why

The  
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## Is Superior to all others

5. Stability and Compactness.—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal dustguard protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## VERY LOW FARES

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**EXCURSIONS to the  
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Full information re rail and steamship tickets from Ticket Agent,

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and Notary

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The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

## Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—B. S. Cameron, N. G.; Geo. Baker, R. S.

## Col. W. A. Stewart

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LACOMBE — ALBERTA  
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

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Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No reasonable offer refused. Write: C. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.







## THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ISSUES A VERY VALUABLE REPORT

Meals With a subject of growing interest to all Canadians, and shows the possibilities of Trade Development between Western Provinces and the Orient.

A special number of the Weekly Report of the department of trade and commerce is being issued covering the possibilities of trade development between the western provinces and the Orient. This report is a very valuable one, and is being issued in a special number of the Weekly Report of the department of trade and commerce.

Upwards of 500,000 people inhabit China and Japan in a stretch of land and inland facing our front door. The population of these two countries is now beginning to quiver beneath the weight of the burden of the world's population.

On all groups of enlightened business men in Canada and the United States, it is a matter of course to look for the great and promising field which lies so advantageously open to our western provinces. The report is a very valuable one, and is being issued in a special number of the Weekly Report of the department of trade and commerce.

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## TREASURE OF LAHUN

Antiquities Discovered in a Pyramid

Are of Great Interest to the Professor of Egyptology, and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt. The discovery of the treasure of Lahun is a very valuable one, and is being issued in a special number of the Weekly Report of the department of trade and commerce.

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## BOOST B.C. LUMBER TRADE

Steamship Service to West Indies via Panama Will Give Great Boost

The B. C. Lumber trade commission for Barbados, in its report to the department of trade and commerce, states that the opening of the Panama canal will enable shippers of lumber from the west coast of Canada to compete with the West Indies.

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## DISREGARD OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION IS ONE OF THE FACTORS

Lands Have Been Fanned With Utter Disregard of the Possibility of the Exhaustion of Soil Fertility, and Abandoned After Being Literally Sterilized

The province of population from agricultural communities constitutes one of the most important phases of the composite picture of the province. The province of population from agricultural communities constitutes one of the most important phases of the composite picture of the province.

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## POPULATION IN THE CANAL ZONE

Recent Census Shows That It is on the Increase

The population of the Panama canal zone has shown a marked increase since 1913. The population of the Panama canal zone has shown a marked increase since 1913.

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## OF THE

CREATION OF NATIONAL PARKS OF GREAT COMMERCIAL VALUE TO CANADA

Being a subject of increasing interest to all Canadians, and shows the possibilities of Trade Development between the western provinces and the Orient.

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## WANTS 'TYPHOID' LEGISLATION

Montreal Physician Says Public is to Blame for the Ravages of This Disease

In the division of general surgery, Dr. J. H. McLaughlin, of Montreal, has been elected to the position of president of the Canadian Medical Association.

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We are offering all our Ladies' fall and winter Coats at special low prices in all the new and up to date styles. Note the prices:

Regular \$18.00 on sale \$13.00  
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Regular 22.00 on sale 18.00  
Regular 20.00 on sale 14.75  
Regular 15.00 on sale 11.50  
Regular 25.00 on sale 19.75

### Boys' and Girls' Toques

In navy, cardinal, white and fancy patterns at special prices. Regular up to 45c for.....25c

### Ladies' Fancy Collars

Just received, a shipment of Ladies' Fancy Collars in cream, white, Ecrae shades, at special prices from 25c up to \$1.50.

### Men's Furnishings and Clothing

Special prices on Men's Ready Made Clothing for 15 days.

We handle 20th Century Made to Order Clothing, also Green Swifts Ltd. Made to Order Clothing and Overcoats, from \$15.00 up, made to your measure.



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200 Boy's and Youths' new suits in the latest styles and patterns on sale at cost.

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Do not forget our Grocery Department. Our prices are the lowest. See our specials in canned goods: 2 cans Tomatoes for 25c. Canned Corn per tin 10c. Canned Peas per tin 10c. Wax Beans per tin 10c. 2 cans Pumpkin 2

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### BLUE RIBBON TEA

Try a pound of our famous Blue Ribbon Tea, per pound... 40c

### Are Your Eyes Failing?

Do you have trouble when you sit down to read the newspaper by lamplight?

If this time has arrived, properly fitted glasses will restore your sight.

Eye-strain is the cause of more headaches and dizziness than any other one thing.

Hotsen will test your eyes and give you glasses exactly suitable for your case.

### PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

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supplied; also a few blankets, sheets, pillow slips and towels would help to make things comfortable. We must not neglect the duty that lies nearest to us.—Mrs. W. Borrie.

Sam Creighton, formerly of this place but now of Rocky Mountain House, is in the hospital suffering from a broken leg as a result of a rig upsetting on a siding hill.

A large and appreciative audience was present on Monday night at the Methodist Church to hear Dr. Sharpe give a lecture on France. The lecture was encyclopedic in character, dealing in a most thorough and comprehensive manner with the geographical and historical features of the country and also with the main characteristics of its commerce, government and education.

The next lecture will be on Belgium and will be given by the Rev. W. L. Bradley, B.A., of Clive.

Allan Graull, of the Lacombe Securities, of Guelph, the owners and promoters of the Fairview sub-division on the west of the town, last week lost the appeal against the assessment of the Town of Lacombe. This case has been in the courts for a year. As a starter, Mr. Graull appealed from the decision of Judge Leach that the assessment was all right; this case he lost. Not being satisfied, he appealed to the high court, and last week lost this appeal also. He will also pay the costs of the appeal, which with the taxes now run

up in the thousands of dollars. Messrs. Macdonald & McBride handled the case for the Town of Lacombe.

### A Gift for the Young Wife

Give her a cut glass water set and watch her eyes fairly glow with pleasure.

Each piece is deeply hand cut from clear heavy crystal and flawlessly polished. The pattern is new and wonderfully pretty.

The set includes 5 pint pitcher, six tumblers and a 12 inch mirror plate.

Our stock is limited and will not last long at the price we are asking—only \$12.50

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### IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

### See Our New Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits. Goods, Style, Finish and Price Right

Repairing :: Cleaning :: Pressing

**D. CAMERON**

### Items of Interest Locally

Stanley Puffer, son of W. F. Puffer, M. P. P., is one of the first Lacombe boys to enlist for the second Canadian contingent. Stanley says he would like to have a number of his Lacombe chums go with him.

Chicken supper, under the auspices of the Methodist church on Monday evening, Oct. 26. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock in the large double store, Dolmage street, adjoining the Scott Fruit Company. The supper will be

followed by a first class concert in the church. Admission, adults 50c, children 25c.

J. B. Veetkind, of Bentley, is getting about again after a fortnight's stay in the Lacombe hospital, undergoing surgical treatment for an extremely severe abscess on the neck. While far from well yet, he is now fairly on the way to recovery.

The following hospital donations are reported: Mrs. White \$1.00, Mrs. McWilliam 50c. As usual at this season of the year, it is necessary to ask for some hospital supplies. As the cold weather comes along extra bedding is required. A few mattresses would be a well

### PUBLIC NOTICE



A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, November 4th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, 18th October, 1914.

J. D. HUME,  
Deputy Attorney General.

### GREAT WEST BLACKSMITH SHOP

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